App E. IX. 4

1927

File No. 78-27

Previous References

Legs 28-1981-C.

Serial Nos 1

Later References

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos

Part B for 1928

SUBJECT

Opening of Munnapur High School at Doddaballapur

Founders Nd Edn 76 1000-27-5
ol 30'6 28

D 7-8 28

App. F, III (27)

General and Revenue Secretariat — Mle File No 98, of 1928

Serial No	
	No 02-3780 & 28/5/28 from the DC Bangalore Requests sanction of Govt to the Doddballapur Mle Cl incurring an expenditure necessary for starting a High School under Sect 54 (T) of the Mysore Mle Regn & to the appointment of a Managing Committee therefor under Sect 28 of the same Regn
1)	Subs Sect 54(T) of the Regn cited above permits only grants from Mle Cls for promoting development of Economic Education.
2)	There was provision for Mle Cls spending money on genl Edn under Sect 56 (K), this provision was deleted under Regn I of 1928
3)	When the Chamarajanagar Mle Cl ~~proposed~~ Contributed Rs 1000 for the Construction of the Nanjangud High School and Sanction of Govt was sought for the Legal Remembrancer was of opinion that expenditure on genl Edn by Mle Cls was not permitted by the Regn. When the Kolar Dist Bd asked for permission to start a Bd High School at Chintamani the Legal Remembrancer was of the same

NOTE—Contin sheet

MD 0324—GPB—60 000—24 5 27

App F III(2)

General and Revenue Secretariat — File No 98 of 1928.

Serial No

Telephones Govt

opinion also - The connected refs are
30/5 at HQ Quarters ~~[illegible]~~

4) The point for consideration here is whether a municipal Council has power to devote a part of its funds for the maintenance of a High School within its area of operations Till now it has been assumed that such power is given to Municipal Councils by clause (t) of Sec 54 of the Municipal Act But in a recent case the Legal Remembrancer has given his considered opinion that the power does not exist With such an opinion on record, it is risky for one to express a different opinion But I believe that what is involved here is not so much an interpretation of law as of language and, in this view, I venture to submit that Municipal Councils have the power of devoting their funds for the maintenance of educational institutions of the kind under reference

Clause (t) of Sec 54 to make reasonable provision for the "development of economic condition with special reference to Education, Agriculture

NOTE—Contn sheet

General and Revenue Secretariat — File No 98 of 1928

Serial No

and Industries and Commerce" There has been interpreted to mean that any such educational, agricultural or industrial or commercial activities as lead to economic development come within the purview of municipal bodies This interpretation is quite plausible as regards education because one could conceive of educational activities which do not lead to economic development But one cannot possibly think of agricultural activities or industrial and commercial activities which do not directly and immediately lead to economic development The interpretation fairly lays

(6) The clause in question appears to me not only to permit but actually require Municipalities to [redacted] educational activities of all kinds — Vocational, primary, secondary or Other, Whether, When the idea with which the expression "for many" which originally qualified the word "education" was omitted when the Municipalities Act was amended in 1921

[redacted] Section 57 requires that such subsidy shall be duly withdrawn

7) Speaking generally, it would be [redacted] a great lit-

NOTE—Contn sheet

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24 5 27

App F III-2] 4

General and Revenue Secretariat — File No 98 of 1928

Serial No

the Cause of) back to) education of Municipalities Owe
powers from Supplying educational facil-
ities in
and I think there is nothing
in the Rules to prevent them from giving
such financial assistance to Schools as
their funds permit

Point mentioned
Thro
Development Dy

RP 6/6/28

6 I think the legal opinion requires careful examination If it is found to be correct the consequences to education would be so grave as to justify an amendment of the law

9 District Boards and Municipalities are responsible (under Sec 45 (b) of the District Boards Regulation and Sec 54 (t) of the Municipal Regulation respectively) for " development of the economic condition with special reference to - Education Agriculture, and Industries and Commerce The interpretation placed on this is that the - improvement contemplated must directly result in an increased ' production distribution and consumption of wealth ' It is not easy to see how promoting " consumption of wealth " could be

sl eet

WD 0324—GPB—60 000—24 5-27

Serial No

be described as economic development, and the fact that this phrase had necessarily to find a place in the formula adopted as a test, must have sufficed to indicate that the meaning fixed on ' economic development " was incorrect Applying this defective test to education the interpretation arrived at was that the District Boards (and - Municipal Councils) could spend money only on technical education

10) I beg leave to say that the plain meaning of the clause seems to be that local bodies should devote a reasonable part of their resources to developing the efficiency of the people generally, and special reference has been made to education agriculture and industries and commerce as these are the most obvious and potent means of improving efficiency It cannot I think be denied that a man with general education is a more efficient economic worker than an illiterate or nearly - illiterate person - that is the reason why a certain level of general educational qualifications is - insisted on for all technical courses and yet the interpretation under reference puts even primary education outside the pale of authorised activities The disastrous consequences of such a prohibition could hardly be exaggerated as it would put out of court all our cherished schemes of the delegation or -

—Contn Sheet

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No (1) of 192

Serial No

powers to local bodies and securing their co-operation in a programme of universal elementary education It would also render expansion of High School education impossible and ~~compel us to refuse~~ but further our power to meet the adequate legitimate demand of our increasingly large number of passed Lower Secondary students for facilities for continuing study

(2) If the law as it stands bears the interpretation placed on it it would have to be amended on grounds of general expediency but I venture to think that what is required is not an alteration of the law but a correct interpretation and enunciation of principles

(3) The General Secretary has clearly shown in his note that the phrase " economic development " in the clause applies to agriculture and to - industries and commerce equally with education and that the meaning placed on it b the Law Secretary would result in a meaningless differentiation between wealth-producing agriculture and non-wealth producing agriculture and so on I have - referred above to the incongruity ~~consequences~~ of applying the ' consumption of wealth ' as a satisfying test of a permissible activity It is ~~also perfectly clear~~ understood that the general improvement of education of agriculture, and of industries and commerce is calculated to promote economic development and

NOTE—Contn Sheet

WD 01714—GPE 30,000—18-4 28

App F III—2

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No 98 of 1928

Serial No

and the meaning of the clause seems to me that the local body may devote its funds to any object calculated to promote economic welfare in its widest sense and three of the most prominent of such objects are education agriculture and industries and - commerce

13 If this interpretation is accepted the law needs no alteration otherwise in the vital interests of education, the clause will have to be amended somewhat as follows -

" promoting the development of economic - condition and for promoting education, agriculture and industries and commerce "

As the previous interpretation was embodied in an authoritative letter to the D.T.B.D. of Tumkur the case and the issues involved are of great consequence, this may perhaps be considered in Council There are references pending relating to the opening of High Fields at Chittaranan and Doddaballapur which depend on the decision of this point

10263 12/6

3rd Member) 11/6/28

WP 12/6

The interpretation of the section given of the law does seem correct

NOTE—Contn Sheet.

WD 01714—GPB—30,000—16-4 28

App F III—2

General and Revenue Secretaria

File No 98 of 1928

Serial No

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Received on
13 JUN 1928
Reg. No 1789

in the Expenditure now incurred from Municipal Funds even for purposes Educational being made legal the necessary steps and make recommendation to Council if the Dewan approves

Dewan)

Lee
13-6-28

13 6 28

13/6

14-6-28

15 6 28

CHIEF SECRETARY
16 JUNE 1928

Chief Secy with compliments

16 6 28

16/6

Note—Cont sheet

14

(For Disposal at a Meeting)

No C 410 9
of 1927-28

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Council Matter

SUBJECT

(Clause xii of the Schedule)

Question of opening a Municipal High School at Doddaballapur and the general question of utilising Municipal funds for Higher Education.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

By Order

Chief Secretary to Government

19th June 1928.

~~Extraordinary Members of Council~~

7447/2216 First Member of Council 22/6/28

12382/2216 Second Member of Council 21/6

647/2016 Third Member of Council 21/6/28

L6013-A

Subject - 14 C4(8)

Question of opening a Municipal High School at Doddaballapur and the general question of utilising Municipal Funds for Higher Education

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL

No ae. n n required

13/7

RB 13/7

General Secretary with Compts

13/7

13/7

16/7

16/7

GEN & REV SECRETARIAT 520 16 JULY 1923 DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No 98 6013 A of 1928

App F III–2

Serial No	
E	The opening of an High School at Doobalepur was sanctioned in Govt No D 13775-78 Edn 1000-27-5 dt 30/6/28
E	Action required on items referred to in note D, has been taken in the Govt yr 30/6/28
	No further action seems necessary at present, until separate proposals are received, in regard to the [illegible] of Rs 5000/ by the end, as directed in the same Govt

83 18/7/28 Govt.

Mayhew closed for the present

18/7

8/9/28

NOTE—Contn sheet

WD 0324—JPB—60 000—24 5 27

The opinion of the Legal Remembrancer is that under Sec 54 (t) of the Municipal Regulation and Sec 45 (1) (h) of the Dist Boards' Regulation, Local Bodies are not competent to devote any portion of their funds to the development of general education even in the primary grade, expenditure on vocational and technical education alone being permissable

This opinion seems to be based upon an exclusive reading ~~and interpretation~~ of the particular clauses above referred to Other portions of the Regulations relating to the subject have also to be taken into consideration before arriving at a proper interpretation

Clause (1) (c) of the District Boards' Regulation distinctly lays down "establishment, management, maintenance and visiting o schools' among the duties of District Boards

Sec 67 lays down that District Boards shall levy an education cess at a rate not less than 6 pies and not exceeding one anna in the rupee on all items of revenue on which local cess is levied to be utilised solely for the purpose of education in the district"

It can scarcely be contended that the schools" and "education" referred to in the above sections are limited to vocational or technical education

In the Municipal Regulation also there are several provisions dealing with the management of schools by Municipalities

13

Sec 28 authorised the Municipal Council to appoint School Committees "for management of all or any primary and other schools, vested in or maintained by Municipal Council or for conducting the business of the Municipal Council in respect of any educational institution aided by the Municipal Council"

Sec 57 provides that any arrangement to make any yearly contribution from the municipal property or fund to any educational or charitable institution shall not be discontinued without at least 12 months' notice Again Sec 59 (12) authorises Municipal Councils to levy an education cess to be utilised solely for the purpose of education

2 ~~From the record~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~/~~we have~~ had to the circumstance under which clause (t) of Sec 54 was ~~adopted~~ enabled in 1921, it will be found that the scope of this clause is exactly the reverse ~~and~~ of what is now stated In G O dated 12th July 1919, Govt ordered that economic work in districts should be taken by the District Boards as an obligatory function, and in municipal areas by the Municipalities concerned Municipalities ~~has~~ had until then an ~~xxxxxxx~~ obligatory duty ~~on~~ in respect of primary schools and the ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ amendment made in 1921 was intended to make not only primary education but all grades of education ~~and~~ as well as economic development work generally an obligatory function The corresponding clause in the District Boards' Regulation has had a similar origin

Respectfully submitted

In obedience to instructions given to me by the Member of Government at the meeting on Sunday the 27th, I interviewed the Legal Adviser to Government on Monday, the 28th. I beg to report that he is of opinion that no municipal funds ought to be diverted for any grade of education, even including Primary, except it be vocational and technical. His attention was invited to Municipal Regulation section 54 (f) which superseded the Regulation 54 (P) which made it an obligatory duty for Municipalities to maintain Primary schools and to the fact that in using the comprehensive term "Education" in T of 54, Education of any grade was included. His interpretation of the article is that "Education there means only vocational and technical and not even Primary Education.

Under these circumstances, if permitted, I beg to submit the following points for consideration:-

(1) The Ratepayers and Secondary Municipalities are spending huge sums of money for Primary Education, and are themselves managing the Primary schools with a grant-in-aid from Government. If the interpretation of the Legal Member is accepted these Municipalities have to stop their contribution to and management of Primary Education in their cities.

(2) The Municipalities of Jaffna, Batticaloa, Kandy and Trincomalee have contributed enormously towards the expenditure of all schools in their places, and Government have accepted all and the contributions.

(3) It is already a matter for much complaint that Municipalities are escaping their duty of educational expenditure and that of this

are spent upon them in large amounts The fact that the cess collections in each District are objected to be used for development and improvement of any grade of schools in Municipal areas, is a direct demand of the District Boards upon the Municipalities to spend money from their own resources for development and improvement Under these circumstances, if the Legal Member's interpretation of section 54 (T) isaccepted, the Municipalities which are willing to help the development of Education in the state on, will be handicapped while the Municipalities which ought to help the state in the development of Education and are not doing so now will be allowed to be scot-free

(4) The state expenditure on High school education and not that matter on any grade of Education has reached the highest limit possible, while every grade of Education leaves much to be desired in the direction of development and extension And no other reliable body than the Local Bodies now exist, on which Government may depend for this necessary and urgent work On the other hand, if the -- voluntary undertaking of the few municipalities is thwarted, the progress of Education in the state must stand still

The Legal Remembrancer has given opinion twice over to the effect that under Section 54 (t) of the Municipal Regulation and 45 (1) (h) of the District Boards Regulation Local Bodies are not competent to devote part of their funds to the development of general education It is difficult for me to express an opinion contrary to that view It seems to me however that the above interpretation may be an interpretation of law but not an interpretation of English 54 (t) permits Municipalities to devote part of their funds to the development of economic condition with special reference to education agriculture and industries and commerce We shall for the time being take into consideration the grant with reference to agriculture and industries Now what is the development of agriculture and industries if it does not necessarily mean the improvement of the economic condition If Mr Nagappa's interpretation is correct there must be a kind of development of agriculture which is economic as also of industries and commerce All that is indicated is that Municipality can improve the economic condition of the area such as for instance by developing education, industries and commerce and hygienic conditions and the like

In this it seems to me that the Resolution of the Dodaballapur Municipal Council is admissible Considering the policy it seems to me to be wholly meaningless to exclude from the field of municipal activities general education as distinct from the development of technical and vocational education The former must necessarily have priority to the latter If accordingly the priority is within the field of municipal activity why not higher education? As a matter of fact in the West municipalities maintain educational institutions of a general

general character of both secondary and University standard I have therefore no doubt in my mind that the distribution of the municipal funds for the development of High School Education is perfectly admissible under the Regulation and is in no way contrary to the spirit of the policy on which the Local Self-Government is administered in Mysore

Note L B File No 39 of 1926

Contribution towards Poor Boys' Fund by the Tumkur District Board

(5) The question for consideration is what is the correct interpretation to be placed upon clause (h) of Section 45 of the District Boards Regulation corresponding to Section 8 of the old Regulation, namely, "development of the economic condition of the District with special reference to Education Agriculture and Industries and commerce "

(6) The cardinal rule of interpretation is to construe the expressions or words used in a statute in their ordinary and literal sense Applying this rule we have to see what the expressions mean in their literal sense The word "economics" means the general laws affecting the production, distribution and consumption of wealth The word "development" connotes the improvement of the existing system and by the use of the words "special reference to education, agriculture, industries and commerce," it may fairly be supposed that the funds of the District Board should be used for improving the existing condition of the District in respect of production, distribution and consumption of wealth by means of education, agriculture &c which are not ordinarily to be found to exist in the District Having regard to the facilities already afforded by Government for encouraging primary and secondary education which dispel illiteracy and tend to promote general education and to the ever increasing number of unemployed persons who are educated under the defective system prevailing in India it will not be wrong to presume that the legislature intended that the encouragement should be given to such a kind of education, as would immediately lead to the production, distribution and consumption of wealth, by grant of scholarships etc , out of slender resources of the District Board with a view to stimulate persons to take to vocational and technical education which is sadly wanting in the country

(7) I am therefore of opinion that the slender resources of the District Board should not be frittered away on any other kind

19

kind of education except those leading to the immediate production distribution and consumption of the wealth of the country

(8) Apart from this interpretation the section as worded gives ample power to the Government to dictate their policy and direct the District Board to use its funds only to such purposes as the Government deem fit, having regard to all the circumstances of the case In this view of the case, a circular may perhaps be issued for the guidance of District Boards

Intld B N
19/1

(9) I entirely agree

Intld K C
20/1

After issue, L.L Secretary may please study again the linked file and the Act and note whether payments to High Schools, etc , which we have been sanctioning for Nanjangud, Maddagiri, etc , is consonant with the intention of legislature, bearing in view the Education Cess and the fact that District Boards have no control over Education, i e , whether we should generally prohibit use of District Board Funds - (whether General Funds or Development Funds) for general Education restrict it to Technical Education

Intld K C
10/12/27

Any grant made out of District Fund to establish schools is allowed under section 45 (1) C of the Regulation As to the grant of money to poor Fund at Hassan is not strictly admissible Section 45 (1) gives ample power to Government either to sanction or withhold sanction any grant for any of the objects specified in Section 45 (1)

Government perhaps be justified in withholding sanction to any proposal to spend District Fund for general education other than those specified in clause (c) and restrict its funds for

for technical education only as a matter of policy Clause (L) of Section 45 (1) is, in my opinion, applicable to Technical Education

This opinion seems to be strengthened by the provision made in clause (c) which is for establishing, maintaining schools

Intld B N
27/4

6013

No C2-3780/27-28 Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District,

Bangalore, the 28th May 1928.

From

G B Heblikar, Esq , B A , LL B ,
Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District

To

R Ranga Rao, Esq , B A , B L ,
General Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore

Subject - Starting of a high school at Dodballapur

Sir,

In submitting herewith a copy of a resolution passed by the Municipal Council of Dodballapur on 14th May 1928 and a copy of my letter No Camp A dated the 25th instant addressed to the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to obtain sanction of Government to the Dodballapur Municipal Council to incur the necessary expenditure for starting a High School under Section 54(T) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation and to the appointment of a managing committee under Section 28 of the same Regulation consisting of the Deputy Commissioner (Chairman) Deputy Director of Public Instruction, District Inspector of Schools and two other members elected by the Municipal Council Should the District Board contribute an amount equal to the Municipal grant, the District Board President and another member of that body may be added on to the Managing Committee

2 I solicit early orders of Government, as the High School has to be started from 8th June 1928

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G B Heblikar

Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District

సన్ 1928 నేఇసవి మే తారీఖు 14 నే మీంచకుళ్ళూరు సాయంత్రం
4 గంట్లు దొంతబొళ్ళాపురద కుప్పనసిరల కొండజిల్లరకరు దొంత్ర
బళ్ళాపురద తాలూకే ఆరిజనిసల్లి సభి చేరి నదసిద నదవళిసిదరు

మాజీ

కుంబాంత్రీ B K శ్రీనివాసలు నాయిడరు — అసుద్దా క్రీతిచే
ది కోమ్మిస్టనకరు
జ్యోనుల్లా ఛాదీన్ సాహేబలకరు — తాంట్రూ
C ఛలువరంబ్యనకరు — స్లోతూ
రుకూలి కుద్ద కాచకృనకరు
ఛలువకృనకరు
J సిద్దకృనకరు
పరావ్ ఛత్రి వెలశెట్టిరు
యూసుబ్ ఖాన్ సాహేబరు
ది లప్లేమ్యూనకరు
M ఛత్రిన్నకరు
M వీరాచారిన్నకరు
ది కొంరాంనాతియుకృనకరు

తేరంబరువళు మాజీ

కుంబాంత్రీ ది కాకుమ్యూనకరు స్లీఆడ్
ది కృష్ణకుమారాయిరు స్లీఆడ్

పదాధికారిగళు

I ఎల్లాల్లాసదర ఇలాఖా తిర్వుయ డ్రీకిక్షిగె సాహేబరకర తాళిప
నల్లి అకృనుగి కొండిరువ డ్రీసస్థలవన స్వీకరిస్వ బదిలు నీడ
కరిసలాయితు ఈస్థిలవుసుంతే దొడ్డబళ్ళాపురదల్లి డ్రీసస్థల
న్న సన్ 1928నే ఇసవి ఫిబ్రు 8నే తారీఖినల్లి ఆరంభిసలాగ్గి కుప్పన
పిహాలయయకరు సిద్ధరాగిరుత్తారే

II ఈ డ్రీకిక్షిగె సాహేబరకర స్వీకరిసువంతే ఛత్రిల్లి లభ్యవాగి
తీరువుగళిగె దొడ్డబళ్ళాపురద కుప్పనసి పాలాచి యవరు
తమ్మ ఖాయవవన్న కంరూ నళింతే కొంతరలు కుప్పనసి పాలాచి
యవరు ఓట్ కూంతిరుత్తారే చీరువళూరు డి చీఫ్ కాన్స్టబ్లనకర
తీరువుగళిగె కంరూ నళింతే కొంతచోకే దు కిళి కొంతిరు
త్తారే అవర జవాబ్దారియన్న నిరీక్షిసి కొండిరుత్తారే బుప్ప
తీరువుగళు బంది మూరు రుపాయిగళన్న కొంతరలు
దొడ్డబళ్ళాపురద కుప్పనసి పాలాచి యవరు బవాబ్దా
రాగిరుత్తారే

III ఎప్పుడు కుంటుపడిన తరువాత తిరిగి పనిలో చేరిన వారికి ఒక్కొక్కరికి 6000 రూ॥ చొప్పున ఇవ్వాలి. ఇందులో 3000 రూ॥ ముందుగా ఇవ్వాలి. మిగిలిన 3000 రూ॥ ఆరు నెలల తరువాత ఇవ్వాలి. ఈ పథకం అమలు చేయడానికి ఒక ప్రత్యేక అధికారిని నియమించాలి. ఈ పథకం అమలు చేయడానికి ఒక ప్రత్యేక అధికారిని నియమించాలి. ఈ పథకం అమలు చేయడానికి ఒక ప్రత్యేక అధికారిని నియమించాలి.

IV ఈ పథకం అమలు చేయడానికి ఒక ప్రత్యేక అధికారిని నియమించాలి. ఈ పథకం అమలు చేయడానికి ఒక ప్రత్యేక అధికారిని నియమించాలి. ఈ పథకం అమలు చేయడానికి ఒక ప్రత్యేక అధికారిని నియమించాలి.

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IV వ పథకం : 40 మంది విద్యార్థినులు

V వ పథకం : 25 మంది

పేదరికాన్ని అంతం చేయడానికి ఈ పథకాలు ఉపయోగపడతాయి.

ఆప్పటిందట ఈ.1928 నాడు బాంబాయితు పిర్యాదు లాన్ని ప్రారంభించి
చినలు అర్జీనూ తీసుకొని ఆ చోటికిందు పేపర్లలో అందరి పేర్లనూ
నకూంది కుటి డుటీ డ్యోకిక్టర్ సాంజీలరకార్ వారి సమక్షంలో
రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ కాంతిలుగున్న ఈ భూమిని ఆ చోటికిందు తీర్మానించబడింది

VI శీప్రీవాసి అందరి ఈ.1928 నాడు బాంబాయి తిరిగి ఆ పిర్యాదు లాన్ని
పిర్యాదు లాన్ని ఆరంభం నుంచి కొనసాగుతూ వచ్చి ఆప్పటిందట చుట్టుపక్కల
డిటెక్టివ్ ఇన్స్పెక్టర్ సాంజీలరకారు తక్కువ లాంబితు
చాలా బిజీగా తెలుగులో రాయలు నగరాన్ని కుతూ సాంజీలక్ష్
అంటే బిజీగా తెలుగు రాయలసీమ అభ్యర్థులు బలవంతపెట్టడం
ఇల్లుదప్పి పేరు బలవంతాన్ని తీసుకొని పడాయం కుదరలేదంటూ
తూచ్ నాదల్లా బాధ్యతేలుగుని చుంబుక్ అర్జీనూ దయుబాలాక్ష
చోటి కలుపు చేతి కిందుకు తీర్మానించబడింది

VII పేరు తీర్మానాల్లో పూర్తిగా పిర్యాదుల ఆతరిగా పేరు తీర్మానాల్లో
పూర్తిగా చున్నని తిరిగి కోర్టులో నగరాలు చేసుకుంటూ తిరిగి
నగరు సేరి బందరు చున్నాచేసి కుటు బయాన్ని విరగదీసుకొని
కిందు తీర్మానించబడింది

VIII ఇతరత్రా తిరిగి నాళన్ని డుటీ చేసుకొని పిర్యాదు తీసుకొని
పనక్ సాంజీలరకార్ చుసాలగూ డుటీ చేసుకొని తిరిగి
చూసి పిర్యాదిదారు సాంజీలరకార్ చుసాలగూ డుటీ డ్యోకిక్టర్
సాంజీలరకార్ చుసాలగూ కళుపుకొని చోటికిందు తీర్మానించబడింది

ఈ కమిటీ కార్యనిర్వాహక్కల్లోని పెద్దవాళ్ళని తిరిగి
అనుభవజ్ఞులైన డుటీ డ్యోకిక్టర్ సాంజీలరకారు
డుటీ చేసుకొని తిరిగి పిర్యాదిదారు సాంజీలరకారు
సహ సంబరు నగరాన్ని రావడంతో తిరిగి కొళ్ళ చోటికిందు తీర్మానించబడింది

14 5 1928

BK Reddy
పిర్యాదిదారు
14/5/28

Copy
BK Reddy
15/5/28

all future communications please quote—
No Camp A
Enc 27-28

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
BANGALORE DISTRICT

25

Dated Bangalore the 20th

FROM
S HIRIANNAIYA, ESQ., M.A., B.L.
Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore District

To
[illegible]
Director of Public Instruction in your
[illegible]

SUBJECT [illegible]

SIR

I have the honour to enclose herein a translation of the resolution passed by the Doddaballapur Municipality in the matter of the proposed High School for the place and to state as follows —

2. The people of Doddaballapur have been requiring a High School for the past several years, but the Government have not been able to fulfil their desire in the want of funds. Some of aided schools promised by Government are, fortunately to solve the difficulty in time, and the Doddaballapur Town Municipality have accepted the scheme and the conditions imposed by the Director of Public Instruction subsequently in the letter, to the Honorary Secretary, Special Committee, Doddaballapur Municipal Council in [illegible] dated 3rd April 1926.

3. The Doddaballapur Municipality, mostly the help of the District Board or a contribution of Rs/- per annum for recurring charges and Rs/- for non-recurring charges, I fear the District [illegible] sufficient time to consider the questions in all its [illegible]. The Doddaballapur Municipality has agreed to [illegible] on the usual lines their resolution by [illegible] the Joint Secretaries of the Committee and by the Municipality [illegible] that Municipalities [illegible] will [illegible]

i-h chool at Addu-allaur have informally promised to subscribe to ir quota when the Hi h chool comes into existence. It is evident, therefore, that the Seddaballur municipality will not be left helpless, even at any time its anticipations are found untrue.

4. I agree to the proposal of the municipality to start with IV and V Tamil classes from June 1953, and am of opinion that the number of pupils they expect to join these two classes is not overestimated. Assuming that there will be 40 pupils for the IV class and 30 for the V, the expenditure and income for the first year may be arrived at as follows:—

Expenditure:—

Recurring —

Head master ...	Rs.80/-
Assistant master ...	Rs.60/-
Do. ...	Rs.45/-
Tamil pandit ...	Rs.35/-
Attender ...	Rs.15/-
Contingency ...	Rs.6/-
Total	Rs.233/-

Non-recurring expenditure.

Income —

(i) Fees: IV class, 40 pupils at Rs.3/- for 8 months ... Rs.240 x $\frac{2}{3}$ ... Rs.160/-

V class, 30 pupils at Rs.3-8-0 for 8 months ... Rs.315 x $\frac{2}{3}$ ... Rs.210

Total Rs.370

Note: As regards the rent-in-aid allowed by the free-studentships are allowed in shools. But in these schools all the pupils pay the fees.

(ii) Government grant in aid of (Rs.233 - 135) = 53 $\frac{1}{3}$

This leaves to the municipality normally Rs.53 $\frac{1}{3}$ to be found and the municipality is prepared for it. If many more free studentships are related to the municipality will allow, the income will be Rs.119/- and the grant Rs.67/-. xxxx leaving the District Board to

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to find Rs.60/-. Even this the Municipality will be able to find.

5. As to the non-recurring charges towards the cost of the building and furniture and equipment, the Municipality have agreed to find the money.

6. Regarding the management, if the District Board contribute anything towards the expenditure of the High school, the following gentlemen will form the Committee of management —

(1) The Deputy Commissioner of the Dharwar District (Chairman).
(2) The President of the District Board.
(3) The Deputy Director of Public Instruction
(4) The District Educational Officer
(5) One non-official member elected by the Doddaballapur Town Municipality.

Should the District Board not pay its contribution, the place of the President, District Board Committee will be filled by another non-official member elected by the Municipality

7. As to the accommodation I request you to kindly permit the Municipality, the use of the Hall in the Government Girls' School for the one year by which time the High School building will be made ready. The Hall is spacious and more than immediate requirements of the School. Or if this is found impossible the Devers' Street Primary School building may be kindly lent the Municipality provided to locate the Primary School suitably in another place.

8. I, therefore, request you to kindly make arrangements for the payment of recurring part of the net expenditure, and Rs.3000/- on bills for non-recurring expenditure on furniture and equipment, and to issue orders for the starting of the High School at Doddaballapur from the 8th June 1920.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd/- G B.Heblikar,

G B Heblikar

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Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

G O No D 13775 78—Edn 1000 27 5 dated 30th June 1928

Opening of two Municipal High Schools

Passes orders approving of the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction for the —— at Dodballapur and Sagar on a grant in aid basis

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READ—

Letter No A3 /120 27 28—930 dated 20th June 1928 from the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore submitting for the information of Government the main features of a scheme for the institution of Municipal High Schools in the State and requesting sanction of Government to certain proposal in this connection for the starting of Municipal High Schools at Sagar and Dodballapur

ORDER NO D 13775 78— EDN 1000 27 5 DATED 30TH JUNE 1928

The Director of Public Instruction has reported that the demand for more High Schools in the State has been insistent and that as a result of Government being unable to start High Schools from State Funds in the near future some of the Municipalities have approached the Department with proposals to start and maintain High Schools out of their own funds assisted by suitable grant from the Government in respect of equipment and maintenance According to the scheme formulated Government should make a grant of half the cost of the initial equipment of the school and give a maintenance grant of half the recurring expenditure not exceeding Rs 50 per mensem per Form The proposed scale of recurring expenditure is as follows —

	Rs
1 Head Master	100—5—150
1 Senior Assistant	60—4—80
2 Assistants	40—4—60
1 Pandit	30—2—40
1 Drawing Master and Clerk	30—2—40
Peons on Rs 10 each	
Contingent Grant	8
Provident Fund Contribution	23

It is proposed in addition to allow a sum of Rs 100 per year for the purchase of books for the library and for renewals in the laboratory The initial equipment in the case of each institution is estimated at Rs 6 000 exclusive of the provision of a building suitable for the location of the school Against this initial and recurring expenditure there will be the monthly fee income which will be levied at rates not lower than those sanctioned for Government Schools Free studentships are proposed to be given for not more than ten per cent of the strength of each class The schools will be under the management of a Committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner Deputy Director of Public Instruction District Educational Officer (*Ex officio* members) a few non official to represent the Municipality and two additional members to represent the District Board where the District Board have made a contribution for the maintenance of the Municipal High School in question The responsibility of providing a suitable building for the location of the school will be on the Municipal Council and for this no grant is proposed to be given by the Government

No D 13775 78—EDN 1000 27 5 DATED 30TH JUNE 1928

The Director has proposed that two Municipal High Schools may be allo ved to be tarted as an experimental measuie under the above cheme one in a \ alnad Centre and the othei in a Maidan Centre namely at Sagar and at Dodballapur It is proposed to start only Fourth and Fifth Form Classes this year from the 2nd July and it will therefore involve the appointment of one Graduate less than the number shown in the scale giv n in para 1 above In this connection the Director of Public Instruction also proposes to loan the services of suitable men from the Education Department in the grade Rs 75—10—125 for employment as Head Masters As regards the Government share of expenditure on account of grants in aid to each of the two High Schools as noted in the margin he states that it will be met from the allotment for additional requirements in the next year s bud et of the Department

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Governmen have considered these propo als and are plea ed generally to approve of the above scheme as an experimental measure and to sanction the Director s pro posal to permit the Municipal Councils of Sagar and Dodballapur to open High Schools on this basi with effect from the current academic year (2nd July 1928) To ensure th financial stability of the institution Government further direct that a fund of not less than Rs 5 000 should be a sured by the Municipal Council concerned before the institution is opened in the respective cent es The Department will have the same contiol over these institutions as it has in the case of other Aided High Schools

Government also approve of the Director s propo al to loan the services of two competent tea hers fro n the Department to be employed as Head Masters of the two new Municipal High Schools

As regards the personnel of the Manag ng Committees the Di ector is requested to constitute them in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Shimoga i

N RAMA RAO
Secretary to Government
Development Departments

To—The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore
The Comptroller to Government through Financial Secretariat
The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Shimoga Districts

Exd—P S R N

W D 30—GPB—18 —11 7 28